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ter of the chief *Sangapolutele*, of *Saluafata* (on the island of Upolu, and where there is a good harbour). It took place on the *malae* (square), at Maoto-Pasito'otai (also island of Upolu). If you go and like to make a talk, the above will give you matter. I forgot to name these parties in the paper. I saw the operation and the ceremony as a whole."

Mr. MACKENZIE, in reference to the latter portion of the paper, regarding circumcision, related the following circumstances which had happened to a friend of his, a very distinguished traveller. This friend wished to go into the wilds of Arabia, and to enable him to do so he intended to disguise himself as a Moslem. To carry that object into effect, he understood it would be necessary that he should be circumcised. He, therefore, consulted Dr. Pereira about the matter, and that gentleman, being a Jew, performed the operation. When his friend arrived at Constantinople, he attempted to enter one of the mosques; and, to remove all difficulty, he exhibited himself to show that he belonged to the true faith; but the operation had been performed according to the Jewish method, and not in the manner practised by the Mohammedans, and he was kicked out of the place.

The following paper was then read:—

On the occurrence of Syphilis in a Monkey. By EDWARD LUND, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.

[Communicated by Dr. F. Royston Fairbank, Loc. Sec. A.S.L.]

To FREDERICK ROYSTON FAIRBANK, ESQ., *Local Secretary to the Anthropological Society of London, etc., etc.*

Manchester, 13th June, 1864.

DEAR SIR,—The only remarks I have to make in sending you these specimens of diseased bone from a monkey, for exhibition at the next meeting of the Anthropological Society of London, will refer to the manner in which I became possessed of them, and the inferences which I think may be drawn from the appearances they present.

Some months since, a person, who is in the habit of preparing skeletons of animals and stuffing birds, etc., for museums, called upon me to say that he had the skeleton of a monkey which had died of syphilis, and that the state of the bones indicated the constitutional effects of that disease, and that I might have the skeleton, or the greater part of it, if I liked. He further stated, that the penis of the animal had been almost entirely destroyed by ulceration, that the hair had fallen off in patches from several parts of the body, and that the frontal bone, as well as some of the long bones, were completely carious.

On inquiry at the Zoological Gardens at Belle Vue, near Manchester, where the animal had died, I learned from the man who for many years had had charge of the monkeys, that it was quite a generally believed opinion, that these animals are occasionally subject to syphilis, or of some disease attended by ulceration of the genital organs, and propagated by sexual intercourse. He

pointed out to me, in the same collection as the one in which the male animal had died, a female monkey which he said was so affected; and as far as I could observe, the vulva was surrounded by several rather large condylomatous growths, attended by an abundant seropurulent discharge. The cage in which these animals were placed, was rather small in proportion to the number of inmates, and other cages and dens being in close proximity to it, the ventilation was imperfect and the general arrangements not such as to conduce to the health and constitutional vigour of the animals.

Now it is well known, that animals, such as monkeys, when kept in menageries, are very liable to die from strumous disease, especially from tubercular pulmonary consumption, and we have here in this particular instance an illustration of how far cohabitation, under circumstances unfavourable to health, may engender a cachectic state in which the genital organs are diseased, and that this condition may be regarded as the first step in a degeneration, which, by frequent repetition, would at last culminate in true syphilis.

I am aware that a theory has been promulgated, that struma in infancy and early youth is but syphilis diluted through many generations, manifesting itself in a distant offspring; but this assertion has not, to my knowledge, been sufficiently supported by observation to be in any way accepted. Syphilis and struma are both *cachexie*, both are due in some way to defective nutrition or to imperfect vital power, and are always aggravated by the persistence of those external conditions which are at variance with the laws of health. It would seem, therefore, as if animals pent up in small cages, and cohabiting promiscuously together, as monkeys are so prone to do, might form in the vitiated secretions of their genital organs a *materies morbi* communicable among themselves, capable of absorption, and, by poisoning the general system, of impairing the nutrition of the skin, the bones, and other structures. I do not say that a poison similar to that of syphilis can always be so produced, but I think the circumstances here briefly narrated will suggest the idea that the essence of such a disease as syphilis was originally developed through these agents, and that it would be more likely to have occurred among the closely-packed members of large communities, whether of animals or of human beings, than among the denizens of the forest or the plain, or the untutored specimens of savage life.

I send you with this five of the long bones of the creature, the lower jaw and the skull, but the latter, as you will perceive, has been very clumsily mended with putty or some other cement; and if these specimens should be considered worthy of a place in the museum of the society, I shall have great pleasure in presenting them for that purpose.

Believe me to be, dear Sir, very truly yours,
EDWARD LUND, F.R.C.S.E.,
Lecturer on Anatomy, etc., etc.

The subject of the above report was a "Chinese bonnet monkey"
—*Macacus sinicus*. F. R. F.

Mr. MACKENZIE observed that it was well known that monkeys are subject to tubercular disease, and to other diseases to which man is subject; and he considered it, therefore, very probable that they were liable to syphilis.

Mr. BOLLAERT said the case brought forward by Mr. Lund was the only instance of the kind with which he was acquainted.

Mr. REDDIE hoped that some medical man was present who would be able to say whether there was any direct evidence from the bones on the table that the animal had suffered from that disease.

Mr. CARTER BLAKE regretted that no medical man was present that evening, but he begged to quote the opinion of Dr. Pearson, published in 1798, in *An Inquiry concerning the History of the Cow-pox*, which had a direct bearing on the question. Dr. Pearson said, "The cow-pox poison and the hydrophobic poison are the only specific morbid matters to the human animal economy which are clearly proved to be derived from brute animals; for there is only small probability on the side of the opinion that the syphilitic poison is from the bull; the small pox from the camel; and the itch from the dog."—"J. Hunter failed in attempting to excite the syphilis in a dog by inoculating him with the poison of the gonorrhœa and of a syphilitic ulcer. Camper attests that in the most malignant epizootic murrain, which spread most rapidly among oxen, yet other animals, such as sheep, horses, asses, dogs, etc., were not affected by associating with the distempered oxen; nor even by feeding with them in the same compartments of a stable." In a note to the above, it is added: "Berrier of Chartres asserts that monkeys, dogs, sheep, rabbits, oxen, and other animals are susceptible of the small-pox; but his evidence has not the weight of a feather against the contrary authorities. Swediaur asserts that monkeys are never affected with the syphilis, although in England they are subject to the scrofula, and that other animals are equally unsusceptible of the syphilis, although Pauw affirms that in Peru dogs are affected with this disease." But at the meeting of the British Association at Bath, Dr. Crisp had exhibited the skull of a monkey which exhibited the same character, but which his friend Dr. Crisp did not attribute to syphilis. The skull and bones of the monkey now on the table had been in the possession of the Society ten months, during which time they have been examined by several medical men, who said the appearance of the bones was compatible with the theory that the animal had been affected with syphilis, but it was a question they could not positively determine. He had no doubt in his own mind that the character of the bones viewed were compatible with such a theory, and he saw no *a priori* reason why man should not share diseases with other and lower animals.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Collingwood), after having proposed the thanks of the meeting to the author of the paper, directed attention to the skeleton of a full-grown Pampas Indian, from the neighbourhood of Mendoza, which was exhibited on the table, and had been presented as a contribution to the Society's museum by Major Rickard, through Mr. Bollaert, and would form the subject of a detailed memoir by Mr. Carter Blake.

Mr. CARTER BLAKE stated that the skeleton was the first of a South American Indian that had been exhibited in any European collection.

Thanks were then voted to the donor.

Mr. BOLLAERT read the following extract of a letter from Major Rickard to himself respecting the specimen on the table :—"San Juan, Jan. 20, 1864. To W. Bollaert.—I am looking up Indian relics, and have tumbled upon some good places to dig. I have found arrow points, pottery, etc.; and am going to open some tombs very soon. I secured the bones at Mendoza of two skeletons of Indians complete, dug up on a battle-field, where a battle had been fought forty years since. A small skull and part of a skeleton of a boy, nine years of age, pure Indian, vouched for by Dr. Day (now at Woolwich), who cut off the head and boiled it. I have packed all in a box, and sent it to Chile, to be shipped home to you for the Anthropological Society. I shall send a lengthened description very soon. I have charged several to get me the brains of Indians, and inject with spirit. I have no doubt I shall soon obtain them."

The meeting then adjourned to the 31st instant.

JAN. 31, 1865.

DR. JAMES HUNT, PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The names of the following new members were announced :—Dr. J. M. Middleton, J. T. R. Groves, Esq., F. E. Blyth, Esq., R. S. Stone, Esq., H. G. James, Esq., W. Wilson, Esq.

Local Secretaries: Hyde Clarke, Esq., LL.D., Smyrna; J. L. Lucy, Esq., F.G.S., Gloucester.

The following list of presents was read, and thanks were voted for the same :—Man's Nature and Development, by H. G. Atkinson, Esq. (the author). Casts of heads of five members of an idiotic family from Downham, in Norfolk; and two Australian skulls (H. G. Atkinson, Esq., F.G.S.) Australian skull (E. Canton, Esq., F.R.C.S.) Skull found within the precincts of Louth Abbey, Ireland (Captain Montgomery Moore). Journal of Botany (Dr. Seemann). Von Baer, über Papuas ü. Alfuren; Die Makrokephalen; and Crania Selecta; Blumenbach, *De Generis Humani* (T. Bendyshe, Esq.) Forty-fourth Report of Leeds Philosophical Society, and Wright on the Early History of Leeds (the Society). Trans. Geological and Polytechnic Society of Yorkshire (the Society). The following objects by R. B. N. Walker, Esq., F.A.S.L.:—Cap of grass from Loango; ditto from Sierra Leone; grass cigar-case from Sierra Leone; pipe-bowl from Loango; pipe-bowl from Porto Novo; hair-pin from Gaboon; and two ivory carvings from Loango.

Mr. R. B. N. WALKER having been called on by the President to make some observations on the ivory carvings and other objects pre-